

Bryan Covers Distance Equal To Twice Around Globe in Campaigns

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Never Been in a Se-
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HAD MANY NARROW
ESCAPES IN AUTO

Nebraskan Is Always Good-
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Troubles of Train Riding.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—It is peculiarly proper to speak of Mr. Bryan as running for the presidency. By the time this campaign is over he will have traveled the equivalent of more than twice around the earth, while in the active quest of this office. This is saying nothing of the large amount of traveling he has done when not actually under nomination for president, much of which traveling has had a political object.

Probably Mr. Bryan by election day will have covered not less than 55,000 miles by rail in his effort to get to the White House. This is, in the three campaigns of 1898, 1900 and 1908. This seems a long road to travel for any office, especially if one does not get it. In 1896 and 1900 it is calculated Mr. Bryan traveled on trains about 40,000 miles. Roughly he got over 20,000 of territory in each campaign. This year he will not travel as much as he did in 1896 or 1900 but will probably have about 15,000 miles to his credit.

Considering the way Mr. Bryan has scurried over the country campaigning, it is almost a marvel that he has escaped without serious accident. Yet, strange to say, he has not met with a serious accident while on his stumping tours. Not merely has he escaped railroad accidents so far as

Bryan Travels 55,000 Miles in 3 Campaigns

When election day rolls around William J. Bryan will have traveled about 55,000 miles in his three campaigns for the presidency.

The distance he will have covered is the equivalent of more than twice the distance around the earth.

In the campaign this year Bryan will not record as many miles as he did in former efforts to get into the White House. His score for 1908 will be about 15,000 miles.

He has never been in a serious accident while on his stumpings.

he himself is concerned, but he has been dashed about in automobiles and other vehicles in order to keep speaking dates, in the most reckless fashion, and has never been harmed.

Unpleasant Auto Trip

The ride by automobiles in Rhode Island last week, wherein Mr. Bryan was hurled a distance of sixty-four miles at a pace so rapid that his machine was halted and the chauffeur arrested for breaking the speed limit, was one of the most unpleasant and trying Mr. Bryan ever took. The roads were filled with dust and the pace was so swift a serious accident might easily have occurred.

Probably even more dangerous than the Rhode Island experience was the one in New York the other day, when the Bryan party crossed the city from the Grand Central station to the ferry at Twenty-third street, on its way from Rochester to points in Delaware. The chauffeurs struck a brisk gait through the crowded streets and many a collision was escaped by the breadth of a hair. One of the automobiles skidded and nearly turned turtle. Mr. Bryan was as little concerned as any man in his retinue.

Still, Mr. Bryan has had thrilling rides that were not by rail and not by

Will Have Covered Not Less
Than 55,000 Miles By
Election Day.

FIGURES INCLUDE
THREE CAMPAIGNS

Nominee Expects to Travel
About 15,000 Miles in the
1908 Contest.

automobile. In the 1896 campaign he had to make a hurried ride of twenty-four miles by carriage to keep an appointment. This was out in the country districts of his own state of Nebraska. The teams were changed every four miles. They ran every step of the distance, and Bryan got to his destination in time to satisfy his audience.

Few better travelers can be found than Mr. Bryan. He is good natured about the trials and troubles of train-riding. Local committees impose on him by insisting on having him make speeches that he is not scheduled to make. He generally accedes to their wishes if it is at all practicable to do so.

His private secretary, "Bob" Rose, kicks and protests that Mr. Bryan works too hard and lets himself be imposed upon. Mr. Bryan does not look at it that way. If he is given the chance to meet another audience he is glad of the opportunity. He sleeps as well on the train as he does at home in bed. Many a time on his present trip he has rejected the privilege of going to a hotel to remain for the night in favor of his bed in his private car. The puffing of engines, the rolling of cars and the smoke one invariably finds wherever he goes about train sheds and locomotives does not disturb him.

GOVERNOR HASKELL HITS PRES- IDENT ROOSEVELT HARD

"Mr. Roosevelt, I have said that you were responsible for granting the franchise to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company before statehood, thereby creating vested rights in that company that our state authority is powerless to interrupt. But why place your word against mine? I cannot imagine that any citizen of the United States would today give your word any greater weight than they would that of any other citizen. What halo of integrity on account of your office may have surrounded you a few weeks ago has certainly, like the mists, faded away, and left you on the undignified, discredited basis that you yourself have chosen.

"But my word nor your word need not be taken as final. In the office of the interior department the records will speak as between us. I say you granted that franchise, I say that you did it at the solicitation of Senator Dewey and others, and that within a few days thereafter, chiefly by subscriptions of Standard Oil men, according to Harriman, the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in cash was advanced to your campaign fund.

"I challenge you to publish the records of the interior department on the subject of this franchise, and mark you now, Mr. Roosevelt, you must not garble the records nor suppress any of them. The public shall know the truth. It may have been sufficient four years ago for you to wipe out the truthful statement made by Judge Parker by simply calling him a liar, but that was four years ago, and your controversy now is with a man who will not accept a bluff for a receipt in full settlement.

Refers to Paul Morton

"You criticize me for directing the dismissal of the suit against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which could not have been successfully maintained by the state. Tell me, please, what your reason was for directing the dismissal of the suit against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, being prosecuted by Judge Harmon and Mr. Judson, special counsel, when the facts disclosed that a member of your cabinet, Paul Morton, was being uncovered as the prime offender. Answer this, will you?"

"Mr. Roosevelt, you cry out for purity. You say you did not four years ago know where the corruption fund was coming from to secure your election until the testimony of two years ago disclosed the bargains and sales between Mr. Cortelyou and the corrupt interests of Wall street. You have known that fact for two years and Mr. Cortelyou is still a member of your cabinet.

"Now, Mr. Roosevelt, while you are reflecting on these questions, will you justify yourself in giving faith or credit to any statement that has come to you from your political associate, Mr. Hearst, whom two years ago you branded as the man chiefly responsible for the assassination of our late president?"—Gov. Haskell to President Roosevelt.

KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS GOLDEN EGGS

H. T. Montgomery and Company are picking and packing the fruit of G. D. Jackson. They began Tuesday of this week and have some twenty men at work, ten at the packing house and ten in the field. T. W. Lloyd is foreman and is making his headquarters at the St. George cottage. We are sorry to see them handling green fruit. It will not sell in the market as it is, and if doctored will still be an immature article, unwholesome to the consumer, who should be made to understand that no Florida oranges or grapefruit are fit to eat at this season of the year. The sale of good ripe Florida fruit further along in the season becomes more difficult because of the prejudice created against it, the demand for what the consumer thinks is still an unpalatable article causes the commission merchant to write to the shipper about prices being low. Under such conditions what is an orange grove in Florida worth? Depreciation in the price of the fruit depreciates the value of the grove, besides which the appreciation of California and Mediterranean fruit is vastly enhanced. Said a consumer: "Don't talk to me about Florida oranges being the best in the world; it isn't so. It used to be," and he walked off with a quantity of foreign fruit.—Eustis Lake Region.

MORE THAN ENOUGH IS TOO MUCH

To maintain health a mature man or woman needs just enough food to repair the waste and supply energy and bodily heat. The habitual consumption of more food than is necessary for these purposes is the prime cause of stomach troubles, rheumatism and disorders of the kidneys. If troubled with indigestion revive your diet let reason and not appetite control and take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and you will soon be all right again. For sale by all druggists.

THE MANNER OF MAN ROOSEVELT IS

Speaking for the president in 1904, Mr. Root, who thoroughly appreciated the effect and meaning of his words, declared that Mr. Hearst shared the guilt of the assassin in that he first assassinated the character of the victim and had so led up to murder. To assassinate character, in the opinion of Mr. Root, was a crime bearing close relation to the shedding of innocent blood, and, because Mr. Hearst had committed this offense deliberately, Mr. Root, speaking for President Roosevelt, declared that Mr. Hearst was entirely unworthy of respect or credit. Is it not a bit singular that President Roosevelt now accepts the word of Mr. Hearst unsupported as conclusive of the guilt of another and on the faith of Mr. Hearst's word alone that Mr. Roosevelt should declare Governor Haskell guilty of an odious crime without waiting to hear the defendant in his own behalf?

Is it strange that Mr. Hearst's informant should be found to speak on "hearsay alone" and that the accused should deny his guilt but call in vain for proofs on which these two have joined in accusing him? Upon failing to find proof, the president of the United States now says: "I will not insist on the charge." Is this the conduct of a man with even common decency?

But this conduct is characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt. In 1904 he accused Judge Parker of falsehood, and when the truth of Judge Parker had been vindicated in court Mr. Roosevelt made no effort to correct the statement it was charitable to believe he had made in error. Years have gone by and he has said nothing; Judge Parker's character has been vindicated by affidavits and confessions; what of Mr. Roosevelt's character?

A postal official old in honorable service and gray in years, was accused by the president of theft. In vain did Mr. Tyler ask the president to retract words which might easily influence even that scant measure of justice. The prosecuting officer of the government declared that he found no evidence against Mr. Tyler and the case was dropped for this reason, as stated on record. The aged wife of the defendant appealed to the president to retract a charge that had been proven without foundation, but the president refused to do so and has made no amends to the man or his family to this day.

Men on trial for their lives in a western state were denounced as guilty by the president and the charge remained, although the possible effect of the charge on the jury was repeatedly pointed out to the president—the jury after long and patient hearing in which the wealth and influence of the government were actively used to prosecute, declared the defendants "not guilty," but the president has never retracted his charge or sought to make amends.

The president declares that the guilt of Foraker cannot hurt Taft; we are equally certain that the alleged guilt of Haskell will not hurt Bryan. But the attitude of the president is an insult to every American, and constitutes an open defiance to law and order. No man has the right to speak as Mr. Roosevelt speaks, but when the president of the United States so speaks he outrages justice and so degrades his high office as to call for condemnation throughout the country. Mr. Taft would not so speak to win the presidency—he should be ashamed to profit and should be held responsible for the efforts of such an auxiliary in his behalf.

The fact that corruption existed in high places under the government has long been known to the president, but the knowledge has been used to browbeat those implicated into obedience.

If proofs existed they have not been offered in court. If only suspicions existed the president has neither the moral nor the legal right to use the language he has frequently offered the world to the shame of America. President Roosevelt has never acted up to Grant's motto, "Let no guilty man escape."

Allowing the charge that guilt existed in high places, the suspicion of complicity lies against the republican party and the presumption of innocence belongs as of right to the democratic party because the latter had nothing to offer in exchange for contributions or favors.

Bear in mind that Foraker has not been convicted—he is entitled to his day in court, but he does not answer immediately and boldly as does Haskell. Nor does Mr. Taft reply as does Mr. Bryan. Evidently if Haskell be

guilty Bryan knew nothing of it; Roosevelt pleads for himself and Taft that they have known for months at least that Foraker was "unfit for association with honest men engaged in a moral campaign." Yet Taft accepted the companionship of Foraker without protest from Roosevelt, and Foraker stood pledged to an appearance with Taft when the exposure came.

Note that Roosevelt is willing to accept the word of Hearst now. Hearst has injured democracy, though he held Hearst unworthy of credit when Hearst and his party were opposing a republican candidate. Note that Hearst in New York was defeated by democratic votes and so was repudiated by democrats, and his services are accepted by the republican boss.

Roosevelt and Taft accept the aid of Foraker when Foraker has something to give, but they drop away at the first hint of danger because of the alliance. Are honest men so afraid of contamination or is it a guilty conscience that seeks the appearance of sanctity? Who was it that charged Christ with eating and drinking with publicans and sinners?

It is imputed as a crime to Haskell that he stopped a prosecution. Roosevelt has stopped many. Haskell is charged with friendship for the Standard Oil because he obeyed and respected the federal authority—he would not allow his state to waste money in attempting to nullify a franchise granted by Roosevelt's appointee. Without such excuse Roosevelt stopped the prosecution of Paul Morton, who had confessed guilt—Roosevelt protected the timber thieves by ordering prosecutions to stop—Roosevelt knows that great corporations have been granted immunity and Harriman has had a free hand. If Haskell be guilty, what shall we say of Roosevelt and what of Taft who endorses and accepts with full knowledge all that Roosevelt has done or tried to do.

If Haskell be guilty as charged, Roosevelt says he is unworthy of association with honest men, and Bryan says so too. But if Haskell be guilty as charged, is he half so bad as Cortelyou and Bliss who entered into a conspiracy with "predatory wealth" to carry a presidential election? Cortelyou was the creature of Roosevelt and the presumption is fair that he obeyed the orders or the wishes of his chief; that presumption is confirmed by the fact that Cortelyou was promoted for his work and was kept in office after full exposure. Cortelyou, Bliss and the rest of them are now in charge of the party or the party is in their charge. If Haskell be unworthy the confidence of a great party, why does not Mr. Roosevelt repudiate those of whose guilt there can be no doubt?

The presumption of Haskell's guilt rests solely on the word of Squiers, who fled to escape the witness stand. Haskell demanded a trial and the prosecuting official declined to give it, because he has no evidence after the flight of Squiers. Why should the president impute guilt to Haskell on such evidence? Because Haskell is a democratic official who refused as governor to accept the compromise insisted upon by the president as the price of admission demanded of a territory duly qualified for statehood? The president praises Taft for refusing to compromise; is he not ashamed of having demanded a compromise? The democracy holds no brief for the defense of any man, but the republican party has condoned and shared in the guilt of the Harriman episode—in the robbery of the insurance association, in "compromises" with the protected interests. There remains yet to be published the full argument based on complicity with the steel trust, but Mr. Bryan has that matter in hand, and democrats leave it with confidence to him. Meantime, the nation rejoices that the true inwardness of the republican campaign is being brought to light while democrats rejoice that Roosevelt has come from the seclusion of his office, so that he can be held to responsibility for his sins of omission and commission. We had hoped that he would accept the nomination he could have commanded through his mercenaries so that this responsibility might become the issue of the campaign—he has done the next best thing in securing the nomination of a man willing to pose as a mere proxy and to surrender the point of the stage to the real boss and responsible head.

The people have been aroused—they are thinking, and they will vote their conclusions this year.—St. Augustine Record.

My house south of the school house with nearly two acres of land. House consists of eight rooms, also pantry, bath room and toilet. Ceiled and hard oil finished Acetylene gas

plant lights entire house. Stationary lavatories with hot and cold water upstairs. Good servant's house, two rooms, with fire places. Price \$3000. Easy terms can be arranged. Furniture, books, piano, \$50 range etc. also for sale at a sacrifice.

A. E. HADLEY

7-77

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

My house south of the school house with nearly two acres of land. House consists of eight rooms, also pantry, bath room and toilet. Ceiled and hard oil finished Acetylene gas

plant lights entire house. Stationary lavatories with hot and cold water upstairs. Good servant's house, two rooms, with fire places. Price \$3000. Easy terms can be arranged. Furniture, books, piano, \$50 range etc. also for sale at a sacrifice.

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TAINTED MONEY HELPED ELECT HUGHES

Chairman Connors of the democratic state committee opened up the fight against Governor Hughes in New York Wednesday and furnished a list of names of sixty men to prove that the governor is under obligations to them.

"The governor says he is the people's candidate for governor," said Mr. Connors, "and maybe he is. But I have here a list of the men who contributed to the campaign fund that elected Mr. Hughes two years ago. When the list is looked over the people of the state may find out why we did not get a two-cent fare law, why the Coney Island five-cent fare bill was vetoed and why the transfers were cut off in New York."

Among the contributors to the \$300,000 fund which the republican state committee used in the state campaign two years ago, according to Mr. Connors' list, and the amounts they gave were:

J. Pierpont Morgan, \$20,000; Levi P. Morton, \$20,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$10,000; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$5,000; H. B. Hollins, \$5,000; Chauncey M. Depew, \$2,500; C. D. Barney, \$1,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$2,500; J. & W. Seligman, \$2,500; C. H. Mackay, \$2,500; Jacob S. Schiff, \$2,000. The others were for smaller amounts.

Chairman Woodruff of the republican state committee, came back at Mr. Connors with the statement that the independence league campaign fund in the Hughes-Hearst campaign amounted to \$232,850.11, of which sum Mr. Hearst gave \$198,870.22, and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, \$10,000. The democratic campaign fund amounted to \$80,170, of which Mr. Hearst gave \$57,000. Thomas J. Gilman, \$10,000; Dr. John W. Cox, \$1,000; State Chairman Connors, \$3,000; Arthur Brisbane, \$1,000; J. G. Follansby, \$500. L. S. Chanler gave \$500 to the league; Dr. Cox, \$1,000; Maurice Untermyer, \$1,000, while National Chairman Mack and Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall gave \$100 each.

Mr. Connors, Tammany Leader Murphy and the members of the democratic state committee left the Grand Central at 12:50 o'clock Thursday afternoon for Red Hook, Dutchess county, to attend the notification of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and the other state candidates.

FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief, until Mr. A. W. Miles of this place persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by all druggists.

WHAT WOMEN WILL WEAR

There has been no end of commotion during the past few weeks about what the woman of fashion is to wear, a mental disturbance brought on by the semi-annual convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America—the things they said and the model gowns and other trappings exhibited by them creating no end of amusing conjecture and protest. It was the first fall parade of the hipless, waistless directoire gown, worn by both wooden and live models. These styles, it seems, are to be shared alike by the thin woman and the woman of avoirdupois, and once in them one sees very little difference in the appearance of the woman weighing 110 pounds and her heavy sister who tips the scales at 300.

One creation, designed for a bride's going away gown, was of navy blue cloth, hanging from the shoulders with slightly draped effect from bust to hips, and trimmed with inch-wide soutache braid applied in long lines. It swung clear of the floor and was narrow about the hem and worn without petticoat of any kind. At the neck was a narrow yoke effect of self-colored chiffon embroidered in red and gold, and the collar was finished with one of the new ruches, wide enough to fall over the collar. A jabot of chiffon and filmy lace was caught at the base of the collar and fell about six inches. There was no coat to wear with this costume, only a tippet and muff. It is a characteristic of the new gown that it largely eliminates the coat. Some, indeed, have the long redingote effect, and the directoire coats, but these are not to be removed as the coats of other days.

A street gown in velvet in wild-duck green, buttoned from neck to hem in the back with large crocheted buttons, the tight-fitting sleeves closed in the same way. This gown also showed no waist line, except the merest suggestion of an incurring of the material as it was draped about the body. It is not that the hips are done away with—they are just hoodwinked out of existence by the greater prominence of the waist.

PROTECT YOUR HOME

By Using the Celebrated Burrowes Rustless Screens

Keeps out flies and mosquitoes and does away with the annoyance of nets. Also have DuBose's hardwood floors laid over your old floors without any inconvenience. The only sanitary floors in use. W. E. DuBose, 318 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville Fla. 4-24-w

FOR SALE—Upright piano, \$50; in good order. W. H. Clark, Ocala, Fla. 9-25-4tw.

STARKE TELEGRAPH DRAWS A PARALLEL

The Chamberlain Medicine Co., a proprietary medicine concern in Des Moines, Iowa, spends \$30 per year for advertising in the Telegraph. This company has perhaps never had at any one time more than \$500 worth of their goods located in the territory covered by the Telegraph. Moreover, they have only two or three low-priced articles to offer the public, and have the whole country as a field of operations. Yet they are spending more money for advertising in this particular paper than is being spent by several Starke merchants who have ten times as much stock investment and hundreds of times as many articles to offer the public and who must depend for sales solely on the territory covered by the Telegraph.

The merchants do not appear to have a "grouch" at the editor or the paper. It is evident, therefore, that they do not believe advertising pays, or at least that it is a business detail not worthy of the time required to look after it.

Either the medicine people or the merchants are wrong. One must be right and the other wrong on the proposition. The medicine company spends a fortune every year in advertising, employs experts to prepare and plan their advertising and keeps on the pay roll a staff of clerks to check up the papers and see that the advertisements are properly inserted. We rather think the weight of testimony is on their side, but pass the question up to the merchant who has not spent an hour this year in thinking about his store publicity.—Starke Telegraph.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

We will sell you a first class razor for \$2.50, and guarantee it to be first class. Use it for thirty days, and if you are not satisfied, return it and get your money back. The Corner Drug Store. 7-24-tfw.